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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1784. [NUMB. 27.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the LONDON MORNING POST, *dated Sept. 26.*

A true and singular STORY.

A Russian nobleman of distinction, upon the death of his wife, retired to his country seat with an only daughter. His disposition was stern, violent, and unforgiving, while that of the young lady was mild, gentle, amiable, and engaging; she possessed, with all the softness of her sex, a form uncommonly perfect, and a countenance most beautifully expressive. She had now attained the age of sixteen, when one evening, to relieve herself from the irksomeness of solitude, to which her father's unkindness doomed her, she privately admitted a young man (her first cousin, who resided in an adjacent town) to the pleasure of her conversation. As here they were indulging themselves in discourse, and in forming false though pleasing ideas of expected happiness, she on a sudden heard her father's step approaching, and the before mentioned youth had but just time to avoid his presence, by hiding himself in a large chest that stood in the apartment. The old man entered, and after an hour's stay, which he consumed in giving his daughter harsh and unnecessary lectures, he retired. Judge, O ye persons of sensibility, what were the poor girl's feelings, what cruel emotions she suffered, when she found her cousin dead for want of air in his concealment. For a while anguish took possession of her soul, which was soon mingled with dread of her father. In despair she descended the stairs, and with a beating heart & sorrow inexpressible, threw herself upon the mercy of the porter, to whom she related her grief, and begged his humane assistance to remove the body. The man to whom she applied for succour was near sixty, of a form hideous, and an aspect most forbidding, but his soul was still more detestable. Let me hasten over the horrid tale! in short, he refuted his aid, unless the possession of her person was to be his reward; and the sad unhappy victim, overcome with affliction, and unable to extricate herself, sunk submissive into the arms of the villain. The wretch then removed the body to a neighbouring wood, where it was found next day, and supposed to have been murdered. For some time this son of infamy made his wretched prey the instrument of his pleasures, always threatning her with divulging what he knew. At length, when his own brutal passion was satisfied, he determined to use her for his interest, and often, by working upon her fears, forced her to give private meetings to every one to whom he chose to condemn her; by which means he enriched himself considerably. It was her fate at length to accompany the porter one night (after her father had retired to rest) where twelve brutes were assembled, in the shape of men, to dedicate their time to riot and debauchery. The poor dejected sufferer was obliged to contribute to their amusement; she, with a mind innocent and virtuous, was, by cruel combination of circumstances, compelled to endure the horrors of the most shocking prostitution.—As she sat amongst them, ruminating upon the terrible situation to which she was reduced, and inwardly lamenting the fatal hour that gave her birth, she observed the porter and the rest of the company, overpowered by the strong liquors they had drank, sink one after another into the total insensibility of intoxication. Roused by the occasion, and excited by despair, she daringly seized the knife, and plunged it successively into the heart of each, not one escaped. Then taking the key of her father's house from the porter's pocket, she returned home, and being freed from the persecutions of her tyrant, determined to dedicate her life in future to penitence and retirement. The death of so many persons could not be concealed; yet no suspicion fell upon her—and the circumstance was not discovered until some months afterwards, when her confessor, who was a married man (which is customary in Russia) divulged the story to his wife, who one day, upon hearing that unfortunate girl's father boast of the superior goodness of his daughter, & draw an unfavourable comparison of her children, the enraged woman discovered the whole. The young lady is permitted to retire into a Convent for life, and the father is fatally convinced of his error, in having driven his daughter to such extremity, from the terror he had inspired her with towards himself.

I will make no comments upon this fact, but will only say, that it is no fiction, or even embellishment of the truth itself; and as a confirmation, can declare, that I have heard it authenticated by many Russians of the first distinction, & most unquestionable veracity

RYMER.

LONDON, November 22.

Yesterday morning dispatches arrived over land from India, which brought the following disagreeable particulars:

The Company's troops under the command of General Mathews, on the 7th of April last, gave battle to Tippo Saib, the successor of Hyder Ally, supported by a strong reinforcement from Monsieur Suffrein's fleet. The conflict was bloody on both sides, and a most horrid carnage ensued. The troops of Tippo gained uncommon spirits from the idea of the assistance of the Galick soldiery, and being numerous, infused more than usual bravery into their allies General Mathews did wonders, and gloriously fell at the head of his troops: Colonel Humberston soon after shared the same fate; and so desperate were both armies, that neither won the field; and the battle, in a military phrase, became *drawn*. Sir Eyre Coot, died before the action. And to add to this melancholy business, one ship, the Fairford Indiaman, Capt. Haldane, was burnt at Bombay, but the crew saved; and another, the Duke of Athol, Capt. Ratray, was blown up in the Madras road with 370 people on board, most of whom perished.

The consequence of this news in the Allay, was a fall of above 20 per cent. in India stock.

The Greyhound East-India Packet is taken by part of Mons. Suffrein's fleet.

An evening paper said, that the Company's troops were cut to pieces, and lost three regiments; that Biednout was taken, and that Madras was in danger; but as the same paper states that "Mons. Suffrein, under the command of Tippo-Saib, had the engagement with General Mathews and Sir Eyre Coot," it is probable the account of the defeat is equally erroneous, Monsieur Suffrein being at sea in the time of the action, and, as a naval officer, not likely to be under the command of Tippo Saib, on land.

NOVEMBER 12.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robe, seated on the Throne, with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have also been ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East India company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our India possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those Provinces.

The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war. The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be amongst your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed; and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my Parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit: And you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects.

At the end of a war some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people: But I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of national credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In many respects our situation is new; your counsels will provide what is called for by that situation, and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper of moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people.

The following copy of a very extraordinary letter was received by a gentleman in London from a respectable correspondent in Cambridge, who asserts that he has seen the original

Provence, (France) July 12, 1779.

"SIR,

"Now Mr. Dodd is beyond the reach of his enemies, you may acquaint them that he is here, in sound health, though in melancholy spirits; depressed in mind, from an idea of quitting for ever his native country, and being necessarily compelled to hide his head from public conversation, which, in England, was his chief enjoyment. Gifted by nature with the most shining talents of speech, it must be a great mortification to him, that the courtship of popular applause is at an end; he must sink in obscurity, after raising himself to the pinnacle of admiration. He is at the house of Mr. De Pee, who being my particular friend and relation, I have had an opportunity of seeing the Doctor. The account he gives of his deliverance, which he gathered partly from the information of those to whom he is indebted for his life, and partly from his own knowledge, is this:

"He says, he always conceived that those warm advocates, and, as he often calls them, unparalled proofs of generous friendship, Mr. H and Doctor C. would attempt to restore him, after the apparent execution of the law. He had no other reason for the supposition, than a surmise, that arose naturally, when he considered, in many instances, they had shewn to the world the possibility of reviving the function of life; not the most distant intimation was given of their design, though he confesses, that until the night before he went to Tyburn, he relied, with implicit security, on the clemency of his Sovereign, and entertained some hopes the next morning, notwithstanding the King was at Kew, and no respite was heard of at the Secretary's office.

"He saya, he could never summon resolution enough to reflect upon the day that he was to be exhibited a public spectacle, without the utmost horror, which had seized him at intervals in the coach, and caused his imagination to swim into absolute insensibility. When he was turned off, he felt a sudden impulse of pain at first, but by his body whirling round very swiftly, he was soon deprived of all sensation, and afterwards remained totally senseless, until he found himself in bed, surrounded by Dr. C. Mr. H. Mr. D. and Mr. W. whom he perceived to be in tears, which may be considered to be an effusion of joy at his recovering, of which they at one time despaired. From them he learnt that they had with difficulty conveyed him from the gallows, to where he then was, and had previously ordered matters for the experiment they had determined to try to bring him to life. Mr. C. and Mr. D. stripped, and exercised friction on his corpse for two hours, without the least sign of success. At length they perceived a motion of his breast, which convinced them of the practicability of their design; and this omen was followed by a warmth, that spread itself over the Doctor's body, and a continual panting and groaning. The return of the blood to its proper situation gave the Doctor so much pain, that he says, his life was not worth the purchase.

"After the ceremony of congratulation, on one side and on the other, was over, the next affair to be considered (for before, nothing was considered by the Doctor's friends) was, how he should be disposed of, when it was proposed, that he should set off the next day for France. A subscription for present supply was entered into, and in the evening the Doctor went to his wife's lodgings, which she had quitted the evening before, opposite Stationer's Hall. The next day he was equipped in woman's apparel, by which, and the great alteration in his countenance, it was hardly possible for his most intimate friends to know him, unless he discovered himself by his speech. It was thought proper to conceal all this, from Mrs. Dodd, as it might be too sudden a surprize, but bring her by degrees to the knowledge of her husband's existence.

The next day the Doctor attended by his friend Mr. H. went to Dover, and there met with a fair wind, which carried them to Calais, from whence they came here."

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the Ambassador from Morocco's credentials, of which the following is a literal translation: "In the name of God, merciful and compassionate! There is no force nor power but by the Most High. From Abdola Mahomed, son of Abdolah (may God protect him! We have given full power to our Ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name shall be approved by us.

"To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish (Low Countries) the States of the United Provinces.

"Peace be with those who follow the right path!

"Having prefaced thus far, behold we send you our Ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessaries which we have written about, and which your Consul, Blaint, has informed were to be had in your country, and send the same by your ships. You will re-

ceive by him a list or note, sealed with our seal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our said servant give credit and confidence in whatever he will say to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written the 10th of the month Guimada, the 2d in the year 1197."

(The Moors count their years from the flight of Mahomet, so that the year 1197, answers to the Christian Æra 1783.)

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Newnham, dated Leghorn, Aug 27.

"*The country between Regio and St. Eufemia, had been in constant agitation from the 27th to the 31st of July, on which day, about the hour of two o'clock in the morning, a violent storm of wind came from the mountains, which lasting two hours, was succeeded by a dead calm; about five o'clock the sky was overcast with heavy black clouds, and at half after five they had a tremendous shock which continued full two minutes; most of the buildings in the neighbouring towns that had been cracked or damaged by the former earthquakes, were entirely destroyed; there were but few people lost, as they had sufficient notice to escape. Great quantities of the grain, that had been sent from Naples for the relief of the wretched inhabitants of that country, has been destroyed; but the great lake, which had been occasioned by the stopping up of the rivers on the 5th and 7th of last February, has got vent, otherwise the remaining inhabitants must have left the country, as the stagnated water was beginning to affect the air; the green scum on it was many inches thick, and the steam that came from it was fetid for several miles. The general opinion is, that the most part of Calabria Ultra is undermined, and that the surface will never settle until the combustible matter below gets a full vent, like Vesuvius or Ætna. A violent disorder at present rages in both the Calabria's; persons afflicted with it complain of sharp pains in their stomachs, which, if not removed, carries them off in two or three days; but the mortality among the cattle has ceased. This last shock was sensibly felt many leagues at sea, and vast quantities of weeds, which are known to grow only in very deep water, were found floating on the surface. The inhabitants of Naples and the adjacent country are under continual apprehensions, as Mount Vesuvius has raged more violently than usual, and thrown up large quantities of lava, and large stones.*"

Monday night about 9 o'clock, a body of fire, or some other luminous matter, took a horizontal direction from north to south, across the firmament, and in its transit, which seemed to continue about four seconds, emitted light nearly as vivid as the rays of the sun at noon day; it was not circular, but of an irregular form, and had a tail something resembling a kite, with variegated colours; the reflection was so powerful, that it affected some people's eyes like a flash of lightning. Such a sudden and uncommon phenomenon created much astonishment in all that saw it, and had a powerful effect on the minds of the vulgar; they (as is generally the case when any thing preternatural happens) pretending that something terrible would happen to the country. It was seen very distinctly all over the city, and several miles round, and many people were so deceived, they thought they saw it fall, some in one part, and some in another part of the town.

FRANCFORT, (Germany) Sept. 14.

Some private letters are handed about here, the contents of which are, that the Russians are busily employed in preparing themselves to enter into a winter campaign: That the Turks have assembled in Asia an army of one hundred thousand men strong, who, marching through Georgia, take their way towards the Black Sea. According to the same letters, 3000 men are now before Oczacow, An army of observation is dispersed in the neighbourhood, whilst another lies in wait for the Turks coming from Asia, They further add, that Prince Repnin has received orders to march to Andrinople, at the head of 30,000, and not to stop at any fortress. He is to receive the necessary supplies from the Danube, and his rear is secured by an army under the command of Prince Sollikow.

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) Sept. 19

Within these few days an English merchant ship has arrived here, with fifty naval officers of that nation; and we shortly expect a much greater number, as we are informed our court has engaged one hundred and forty in its service. Orders have just been dispatched to the regiments of infantry in the several provinces of this Empire, to march immediately two companies each towards Poland and the frontiers of Turkey. It is pretended, that these troops are destined to form twelve new regiments, which the Empress has ordered to be raised for the defence of the Crimea. They will be replaced in their former regiments by new recruits.

HAMBOURG, (Russia) October 12.

A very extraordinary instance of fecundity has happened in Lower Austria, to the wife of one Langenloin. After being married a very long time, without having any children, on the 10th of Sept. last, she brought forth four. On the 17th she felt fresh pains, and was bro't to bed of four more. The eight children, which are all boys, have been baptized, and seem likely to live; nor does the mother appear to be at all incommoded by this double delivery.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Last Wednesday evening, about 40 minutes after six o'clock, was discovered in the S. W. a Comet of very considerable magnitude, whose tail extended 2 or 3 degrees, being at that time more than an hour high, for it set about 15 minutes before 8 o'clock. Its place in the heavens as nearly as could be judged, was between the constellations of Cætus and Aquarius, and nearly upon the tropic of Capricorn. The point of the horizon it set in was S. W. by W. a little southerly. It seems to be retiring from the sun; if so, it is probable it may be viewed for a good while to come. Last evening being the first clear one since, it was discovered by the naked eye, in the same latitude—It set about half past 8.

NORWICH, Jan. 8.

The great rain which fell last Monday night and Tuesday, together with the dissolving snow, produced the greatest flood in the little river which now runs by this town, that hath been known these 64 years; and but few people now living ever saw a greater flood in the river Shetucket than now runs there—The vast quantities of lumber of all kinds, which come floating down the streams are full proof of the damage that must be sustained by people owning property contiguous to the rivers above-mentioned. We have already heard of a number of bridges and mills being swept away by the irresistible torrent, & expect to hear of more. A slaughter-house which stood adjoining the wharf-bridge in Che sea, in which was deposited a considerable quantity of hides, beef, tallow, &c. is entirely carried off, and not the least vestige of it remains. Happy! happy! for the inhabitants of Chelsea, there was but little ice in the river to cause an obstruction of the water below; had it been otherwise, they doubtless would have experienced that which would not have been forgotten for 60 years to come.

PROVIDENCE, January 10.

The late great falls of snow having been succeeded by warm and heavy rains, the waters of Moshasuck river (which empty into Providence cove) became raised to an unusual height, particularly above the mill-dam at the north end of the town. Happy would it have been had the dam given way, and afforded a passage for the vast body of water; but that remaining firm, and the river continuing to rise, on Tuesday night it overflowed its bank above the grist mill, and forced a passage through the street, destroying and carrying away the mill bridge, together with eight buildings in its vicinity, among the latter a new dwelling house belonging to Mr. Elisha Brown, jun an old dwelling house opposite the mill, Mr. Newell's clothiers shop, a slaughter house adjoining the bridge, &c. &c Mr. Brown's house was of brick, yet not the smallest part remains, but in the place where it stood a deep and wide ditch has been made. A large dwelling house which stands near the mill, and contained several families, was so suddenly surrounded by the water, that it was with great difficulty the inhabitants were got out. Considerable quantities of household furniture have been lost A bridge higher up the river, called Stevens's, was also carried away.

On Wednesday morning the bridge at Pawtuxet was swept away by the floods, and we learn that much damage has been done in the country by the destruction of bridges, mill dams fences, &c.

WINDSOR, February 4.

Jonathan Burke, who was committed to Westminster goal for blasphemy, has since made his escape.

The County Court which sat here last week, have adjourned to the last Tuesday in May next.

Last Thursday evening the house of one Mr. Johnson, in Walpole, took fire while the people were gone abroad, and was entirely consumed, with the effects of two families, except a barrel of pork & some meat in tubs,

Account of a Solitary ANTHROPHAGITE.

From the GAZETTE *des* TRIBUNAUX.

BLAIS FERRAGE, *surnamed Seye, was a native of Cassan, in the county of Comminges. He was a mason by trade, of diminutive stature, but extraordinary strength, his complection very brown, and his disposition naturally vicious and debauched. In his earliest youth he incessantly endeavoured to seduce the sex: At length, fearing the pursuit of justice, he retired, at the age of twenty two, to the neighbouring mountains of Aure He there chose, after the manner of the bears, a retreat in the cavity of a rock on the summit of a mountain whence he frequently sallied out into the adjacent country, of which he soon became the most terrible scourge. He carried off sheep, calves, poultry, &c for his subsistence, and particularly women and young maidens, in order to gratify his brutal passion. Those who fled, he would bring down with a fowling piece; and violated them in the moment they were dying and weltering in their blood.—As he lived long without bread, and frequently wanted provisions, he at length became an Anthropophagite; and the unhappy women, after having experienced the brutality of his disposition, were killed, mangled, and in part devoured*. The men also, as they fell in his way, were murdered and eaten by him. He very lately murdered a Spanish dealer in mules, whom he decoyed into his retreat, on pretence of conducting him to a place where he might make good purchases; and he had set fire to a barn full of cattle, in order to be revenged on the proprietor, who had attempted to apprehend him. But we must draw a vail over the dreadful particulars of his cruelty and brutality. He was at length apprehended by the treachery of a false friend, who had pretend to take shelter in his cave, from the pursuit of justice, and whose conduct in reality had not been irreproachable. This man had been promised his pardon, and many communities of the inhabitants had been assessed, in order to raise a reward, in case he should succeed in delivering him up to justice. This time however, he escaped; but some time after, having lost himself in the mountains in the night time, he was once more arrested He always went armed with a girdle of pistols, a double barrelled musket, and a dagger — He would go to the nearest town to purchase powder and ball; and the Marechaussee† durst not attempt to seize him. The judge, Lord of the manor of Castillon, had condemned him to be broken alive, and his body to be afterwards thrown into the fire. By a decree of the 12th of December 1782, this sentence was confirmed, except in the last article, in respect to which, parliament ordered that the dead body should be exposed on gibbets; and that the sentence should be printed, and posted up at Cescan, Castillon, and Thoulouse. He was executed on the 13th of the same month at four in the afternoon A prodigious multitude attended his execution, to which the monster walked with an unaltered countenance. It is affirmed that the number of women, the victims of his brutality, amounted to no less than 80. He was about twenty five years old, when this period was put to his enormities.*

* *The shocking particulars in the original will not bear translation.*

† *A troop of horse that patrole about the country, in order to apprehend thieves and robbers.*

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 16.

Messieurs Printers,

By publishing the following narrative of a late dreadful shipwreck, in your paper, you will probably gratify a number of your readers, and oblige your most humble servant,

The NARRATOR.

On Tuesday the 11th of November instant, seven men set sail from Stamford, in a sloop of about 40 tons burthen, designing for Long Island, having on board about 300 sheep; when they had got about half way over, a flaw of wind with a lee-lurch knocked the sheep both in the hold and on deck to the leeward, when she overset almost in an instant, & immediately exhibited a most awful scene of terror and distress to all the men on board, and no prospect appearing of any help or relief; but having a small skiff with them, four men got into it from off the wreck, and made towards Lloyd's-Neck on the island, whither with great difficulty, danger and fatigue, at length they arrived. The other three (one of them is the narrator) stuck close to the wreck, each one expecting almost immediate death, there being but a small part of her quarter above the water, and the seas constantly beating upon them: while they were in this situation about an hour, they espied a vessel at a distance coming towards them from the westward; they immediately made signals of distress, which occasioned her to haul her wind and make directly to the wreck, and just before she got up with the wreck, she took in her mainsail and ran under her jib, and came within 15 or 20 yards of the wreck, when the unhappy sufferers begged (for God's sake) to relieve them and take them in; the answer they received from on board was, "Hold on my lads, we'll give you relief:" but as soon as they had passed the wreck, they lay too and stood for Long Island; after some time they hoisted their mainsail and stood towards the main and came off a breast of the wreck, which brought them to the leeward of the wreck at some distance, when they put about and started their mainsheet and put away before the wind, and totally neglected to relieve the unhappy and distressed, notwithstanding their most importunate cries for relief, and the encouragement themselves had given a little before. Then the hopes of the men on the wreck were all gone as to having any relief from any quarter; and death, inevitable death, appeared before their eyes in all its horrors: While the men were thus hanging on the wreck almost in total despair of life, it drifted by the force of wind and tide eastward as far as Milford; in about 14 hours from the beginning of the shipwreck the master perished on the wreck. On Wednesday morning November 12th, the wind shifted to the eastward, and though several vessels were to be seen, yet they were at so great distance, that no signals could be made to attract their notice. About 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the deck broke up, and the planks and timber constantly leaving the wreck, brought the survivors to nearer views of death and eternity. Night coming on they lost sight of land, and the sea raging and beating upon them incessantly, with great difficulty they kept their hold on the wreck; but (as kind Providence would have it) the wind shifting to the northward, the wreck drove towards the island, and on Thursday morning about 2 o'clock she struck on Eaton's Neck, when the men being almost chilled to death with the cold and wet, which they had sustained without cessation for 38 hours, they had hardly strength and spirits left to make any exertion for their deliverance; however, as they had no other possible way of avoiding present death, they determined to make an attempt to swim to the shore; which one of them attempting first, and through a good Providence he succeeded and reached the shore; the other following his example, but his strength and spirits failing, he soon gave over the strife, and crying out, "Lord have mercy! Lord have mercy!" he resigned himself into the cold and icy arms of death.

P. S. Since writing the above account, the narrator has received credible information, that the master of the vessel which came to the wreck, was one Hallak, of Stony-Brook, on Long Island.

The Proprietors of TUNBRIDGE, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at said Tunbridge, on the 28th and 29th days of May last, a tax of Ten Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said town, and other incident charges.——The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of March next, or their rights will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIAS CURTIS, Collector.

Royalton, Jan 29, 1784. 3—56

N. B. The proprietors are informed, that the meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of March next.

The Proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Brookfield, on the 15th day of June last, voted that a tax of One Pound Seventeen Shillings L. M. on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the charges that hath arisen, or shall arise, in locating out the first and second division lots, and in laying out and cutting roads, and other necessary charges, &c —The same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid to me immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale, and be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE, 3d, Collector.

Brookfield, Jan. 7, 1784. 3—6

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[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1784. [Numb. 28.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

On TEMPERANCE and INTEMPERANCE.

MOSES.

IF the parents shall say to the elders of the city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious; he is a glutton and drunkard: All the men of the city shall stone him with stones that he die.

SOLOMON.

When thou sittest to eat with a Ruler, consider diligently what is before thee; and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man of appetite. Be not desirous of his dainties, for they are deceitful meats.

Be not amongst wine bibbers, amongst riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.

He that is a companion of riotous men shameth his father.

The earth cannot bear a fool, when he is full of meat.

Who hath woe, who hath sorrow, who hath contentions, who hath babblings, who hath wounds without cause, who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine.

Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder: Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things.

ISAIAH.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night until wine inflame them. Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink.

SON OF SIRACH.

By surfeiting many have perished, but he that taketh heed prolongeth his life.

JESUS.

If the evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow servants and to eat and drink with the drunken: The Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour when he is not aware of, & shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be over charged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and so that day come upon you unawares.

PAUL.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof.

Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, whose glory is their shame.

The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this world.

I have written to you, if any one that is called a brother be a drunkard, with such an one not to keep company, nor to eat with him.

Drunkenness, revellings, and such like of which I tell you, as I have often told you in time past, that they that do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

HOMER.

Soon in the lucious feast themselves they (lost,
And drank oblivion of their native coast.
Instant her circling wand the Goddess (waves,
To hogs transforms them and the sty (receives. POPE.

PHYTHAGORAS.

Drunkenness is the study of madness.

Choose the best kind of life, and custom will soon make it agreeable.

ZENO.

A wise man will drink wine, but will not suffer himself to be intoxicated by it.

HIPPOCRATES.

If a man eat little and drink little, he brings no disorder upon himself.

It is very injurious to health to load the body with more food than it is able to bear, and use no exercise to carry of this excess.

It is also prejudicial to swallow a variety of heterogeneous food; for the discordant qualities of such dissimilar aliment create intestine commotion, and are digested, some sooner, others later.

PLATO

On my arrival in Sicily, that life, vulgarly pronounced happy, was a perpetual round of Italian and Syracusan luxury, was by no means agreeable to me—to eat to satiety twice in one day—never to sleep alone—This is a way of life in which no person will ever become wise.

ANACHARSIS.

This famous Scythian philosopher, being asked how it was possible a person might contract a dislike to wine? he answered, by beholding the indecencies of the drunken.

SOCRATES.

Nature's real wants are few; but the cravings of fancy are infinite.

EPICURUS.

Give me but bread and water, and I will dispute the point with Jupiter himself.

CICERO.

Temperence is the source of great peace and tranquility to men, for it brings their desires and aversions under the laws of reason.

SENECA.

Inebriety is nothing else than a voluntary insanity.

CORNARO.

Of all parts of a feast, that which one leaves does one the most good.

O wretched and unhappy Italy! cannot you see, that intemperance murders every year more of your subjects than you could lose by the most cruel plague, or by sword, in many battles? Those truely shameful feasts, now so much in fashion, and so intolerably profuse, that no tables are large enough to hold the dishes, which renders it necessary to heap them up one upon another; those feasts, I say, are so many battles; and how is it possible to live amongst such a multitude of jarring foods and disorders? Put a stop to this abuse for God's sake, for there is not, I am certain of it, a vice more abominable than this in the eyes of the Divine Majesty, nor more pernicious to yourselves.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE.

O Temperance, thou virtue without pride, and fortune without envy. That giveth indolence of body and tranquility of mind. The best guardian of youth, and support of old age. The precept of reason as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body. The tutelar Goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. That clears the head, and cleanses the blood. That eases the stomach, and purges the bowels,

That strengthens the nerves, enlightens the eyes, and comforts the heart; in a word, that secures and perfects digestion, and thereby avoids the fumes and winds, to which we owe the choic and spleen, those crudities and sharp humours, that feed the scurvy and gout, and those slimy dregs, of which the gravel and stone are formed within us—diseases to which mankind is exposed rather by the viciousness than by the frailty of our nature; and by which we often condemn ourselves to greater torments and miseries of life, than have perhaps been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrant upon the worst of men.

ADDISON.

It is said of Diogenes, that meeting a young man, who was going to a feast, he took him up in the street and carried him home to his friends, as one who was running into imminent danger, had not he prevented him. What would that philosopher have said, had he been present at a modern meal? Would not he have thought the master of a family mad, and have begged his servants to tie down his hands, had he seen him devour fowl, fish, and flesh; swallow oil and vinegar, wines and spices; throw down sallads of twenty different herbs, sauces of an hundred ingredients, confections and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours? What unnatural motions and counter ferments must such a medley of intemperance produce in the body! For my part, when I behold a fashionable table set out with all its magnificence, I fancy I see gouts and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers lying in ambuscade among the dishes.

Temperance, says Mr. Addison, has those particular advantages above all other means of health, that it may be practised by all ranks and conditions, at any season or in any place. It is a kind of regimen into which every man may put himself, without interruption to business, expence of money or loss of time. If exercise throws off all superfluities, temperance prevents them; if exercise clears the vessels, temperance neither satiates nor overstrains them; if exercise raises proper ferments in the humours, and promotes the circulation of the blood, temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigour; it exercise dissipates a growing distemper, temperance starves it.

HOFFMAN.

Intemperance may be properly termed the executioner of mankind (generis humani Carnifex.)

Dr. CADOGAN.

However common it may be for men, that suffer, to complain of the evils of life, as the unavoidable lot of humanity; would they stop but for a moment to consider them in a light of reason and philosophy, they would find little or no foundation for them in nature; but that every man was the real author of all or most of his own miseries. Whatever doubts may be entertained of moral evils the natural, for the most part, such as bodily infirmity, sickness, and pain; all that class of complaints which the learned call chronic diseases; we most undoubtedly bring upon ourselves by our own indulgencies.

Dr. PRICE.

I have represented, particularly, the great difference between the probabilities of human life in towns and country parishes; and from the facts I have recited it appears, that the further we go from the artificial and irregular modes of living in great towns, the fewer of mankind die in the first stages of life, and the more in its last stages. The lower animals (except such as have been taken under human management) seem in general to enjoy the full period of existence allotted them, and to die chiefly of old age: And, were any observations to be made among savages, perhaps the same would be found to be true of them. Death is an evil to which the order of Providence has subjected every inhabitant of this earth; but to man it has rendered unspeakably more an evil than it was designed to be. The greatest part of that black catalogue of diseases which ravage human life, is the offspring of the tenderness, the luxury, and the corruptions introduced by the vices and false refinement of civil society. That delicacy which is injured by every breath of air, and that rottenness of constitution which is the effect of intemperance and debauchery, were never intended by the Author of Nature; and it is impossible, that they should not lay the foundation of premature and miserable deaths.—Let us then value more the simplicity and innocence of a life agreeable to nature, and *learn to consider nothing as savageness* but malevolence, ignorance, and wickedness. The order of nature is wise and kind. In conformity to it consist health and long life; grace, honor, virtue, and joy. But nature turned out of its way will always punish. "The wicked shall not live out half their days." Criminal excesses imbitter and cut short our present existence; and the highest authority has taught us to expect, that they will not only kill the body, but the soul; & deprive us of an everlasting existence.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 22.

We learn from Copenhagen, that in the parish of Spakerfield, not far from mount Hecla, the vulcanoes are opened, which issue forth smoak and flames, and whose lavas have overflowed an extent of 15 miles in length and 7 in breadth, and destroyed three churches. Since this event, that atmosphere has been covered by so thick a vapor, that the sun is not discernable, and the lands have suffered greatly. The new island near Raickenas is firmly fixed; but smoak & fire continually issue from it.

KONINGSBURGH, Sept. 3.

The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to bed of 5 children, three sons and two daughters, all like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Of all the French commanders, not one has shown more determined bravery than M. Suffrein. In the engagement where his ship received so much damage that she sunk going into Trincomale his courage almost drove him into a phrensy; it being well authenticated that some of his officers, thinking it impossible to carry the ship out of the line of battle, begun a murmer about striking, on which Suffrein instantly seized a lighted match, and making towards the powder room, declared that no enemy should capture him, and therefore they had no alternative to choose, but either to attempt carrying the ship into port, or be blown up in her. By this threat he preserved himself and crew from being made prisoners, though it proved afterwards impossible to save the *ship*.

Former Ministers lost America thro' the want of confidence and liberality of sentiments; whatever has been given to Ireland by the present Ministers, is to be attributed to a dread of a Volunteer bayonet. America is therefore independent through *folly*, and Ireland through, *fear*; two passions of which the minds of the present race of statesmen are principally composed.

According to letters from Warsaw, they are every day in expectations that a battle will be heard of between the Turks and Russians, the two armies drawing very near each other in the neighbourhood of Bender. The Russian Generals, where ever they arrive, have published Manifestos, that every article furnished for the troops will be paid for with the greatest punctuality; that the Empress takes on herself the protection of all places where her armies are and that the inhabitants will by no means be plundered, but be permitted to enjoy all their rights, privileges, &c. nor will they be constrained to serve in the armies of the Empress, on condition of their delivering up all their arms and weapons of offence whatever.

By the Flanders mail of yesterday we learn, that the Russian divisions of troops, on the territory of the Republic have quitted their first position to draw nearer to the Ottoman frontiers, which they can pass in the first order.

Letters from Cadiz by the last mail mention, that the principal pilot and several other officers having been sent in the night in a small chebeck, to examine the harbour of Algiers, in order to moor the bomb batteries, unluckily were taken by a row-galler, and the next morning, by orders of the Dey, the pilot and six others were barbarously shot off from the mouth of a cannon.

Private letters from Rome, bring the disagreeable intelligence, that about six thousand children died lately in that metropolis of the small pox within the space of three months.

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

The United States *in* Congress *assembled, December* 23, 1783.

According to order his Excellency the Commander in Chief was admitted to a public audience, and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him, that the United States in Congress assembled were preparing to receive his communications; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress as follows;

Mr. President,

The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them; to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independency and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity offered the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superceded by the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the union and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war, has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should be more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensible duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendance of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewel to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

He then advanced and delivered to the President his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the President returned him the following answer:

SIR,

The United States in Congress assembled receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authority under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude invariably regarding the rights of the civil powers thro' all difficulties and dangers. You have, by the love and admiration of your fellow citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius; and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, until these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world; having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict, and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow citizens—but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join with you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity offered them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our warmest prayers, that a life so beloved may be fostered with all his care: that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will give you that reward which this world cannot give.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Here we must let fall the scene—few tragedies ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes, as were affected by the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress. After which he immediately set out for Mount Vernon, in Virginia, accompanied to South River by his Excellency our Governor, with the warmest wishes of the city for his repose, health, and happiness. Long, long may he enjoy them!

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

A correspondent from the northward observes, that upwards of one hundred and fifty Mohawks are preparing to visit this, by new year they may be expected. Their intentions are to decorate a certain set of brazen faced gentlemen, who were strenuous advocates for the British tyrant and who now refuse to be ashamed.——Query.—Will not *tar* and *feathers* rise much in value on the arrival of those copper-coloured gentry?

A CARD.

The exiled Whigs, present their most respectful compliments to Messieurs TORIES, and beg leave to inform those flickers for *British* tyranny, that with heart felt satisfaction, the late suffering *Whigs* find the old proverb fully verified, "*After a storm cometh a calm.*" The Whigs take the liberty to prognosticate, that the calm which the enemies of *Columbia* at present enjoy, will ere long, be succeeded by a bitter and *neck breaking* hurricane.

New-York, 10th December, 1783.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

A SHORTER CATECHISM.

Quest. *WHAT is Virtue?*

Ans. Conformity to the dictates of reason and conscience.

Q. *What is public virtue?*

A. Opposition to both!

Q. *What do reason and conscience dictate?*

A. Love of truth and love of justice.

Q. *What is truth?*

A. I don't know.

Q. *What is truth as it respects the public?*

A. Conformity to popular opinion.

Q. *What is justice?*

A. Rendering to every one his due.

Q. *What is public justice?*

A. Just the contrary.

Q. *What is law?*

A. A servant to the rich and a task master to the poor.

Q. *What are courts of justice?*

A. Executioners of the law.

Q. *What are lawyers?*

A. Rods of correction.

Q. *What is patriotism?*

A. An hobby horse.

Q. *What is political good?*

A. Moral evil.

Q. *What is liberty?*

A. Licentiousness unbridled.

Q. *What is independence?*

A. Dependence on nothing.

Q. *Do we enjoy it?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Who gain'd it for us?*

A. The army.

Q. *How shall we reward them?*

A. Cheat 'em.

Q. *Who loan'd us money?*

A. France and Holland.

Q. *How shall we pay them?*

A. Laugh at 'em.

Q. *What is gratitude?*

A. Disposition to repay benefactors.

Q. *What is public gratitude?*

A. Forgetfulness of benefits.

Q. *What is public credit?*

A. Soldiers notes at 30 per cent. discount.

Q. *What is taxation?*

A. Much ado about nothing.

Q. *What is excise?*

A. Great cry and little wool.

Q. *What is commutation?*

A. The devil.

Q. *Who can lay him?*

A. The Middletown convention.

Q. *Where is public spirit?*

A. Wandering with the ghost of continental money.

Q. *Where is the spirit of 1776.*

A. Gone with them.

Q. *What is confederation?*

A. A shadow.

Q. *What is the constitution of Connecticut?*

A. Its shade.

Q. *Who minds them?*

A. Nobody.

Q. *What are they good for?*

A. Nothing.

TO BE SOLD,
A few rods south of the Printing Office,
for Cash or Furs,
Moose-Skin, Deer-Skin, & Sheep-Skin Breeches,
Deer Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool,
Mens Shoes, &c.
Windsor, Feb. 11.

An Address to the Citizens of America, shewing the necessity of encouraging a general circulation of NEWSPAPERS, *among all classes and denominations of people.*

WITHOUT knowledge among the people liberty and publick happiness cannot exist long in any country; and this necessary knowledge cannot be obtained in any other way than by a general circulation of public papers.

These are the channels for all public information by which we learn what laws are made, what our rulers are doing, what events are taking place in our country, or among other nations; also, what is to be bought or sold; matters of curiosity, speculation, amusement and instruction; in short, public papers are the political eyes and the civil light of the people; without which they will grope in darkness, and be a prey to tyrants. Ignorance is the dark door at which tyranny enters. Another vast advantage which arises from the general circulation of papers is, the novelties they contain excite youth to read them, whereby they are perfected in the art of reading, and at the same time gain useful knowledge. But this source of instruction is so fertile with public advantages and private benefits that they cannot be numbered. And all these vast and durable benefits may be had very easily & cheap in deed; as one paper may answer for two families, the expence may thereby be reduced so very small, that poverty itself will not be excluded the privilege. Therefore, if any remain ignorant and neglect this cheap information, they ought to consider that they are preparing themselves, and training up their children, in that path of ignorance which leads to slavery! Let no one conceive because the war is over, they shall have no interesting concern in public affairs; and in order to save a trifling expence, neglect to read the public papers: The people of all classes are in this matter, "*penny wise and pound foolish.*"

It ought for ever to be remembered, that *ignorance* pays more for *folly*, than *knowledge* gives for *wisdom*; and that *tyranny* taxes more for *chains* than *liberty* demands for all the blessings of *freedom*. How astonishing then must the conduct of a people be, who have spent their dearest blood and treasure to purchase the inestimable jewel of liberty, if they should neglect the preservation of it, or their heirs should sacrifice to *ignorance* the sacred inheritance.

Let us then arouse to enquiry and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge; attend to the conduct of all the servants of the public, and be inquisitive to know of them the state of our nation, and the reasons for all public measures; comparing their information with the state of matters exhibited in the public papers; Thus we may be wise, free, and happy. But if to save a few pence, or a little time in reading public papers, we should neglect them, ignorance may gradually overspread this new enlightened country, and tyranny advance as knowledge decays, until darkness and slavery wrap this glorious land in all the horrors of despotic sway.

CONSIDERATION.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

The *MISANTHROPE.*

THE custom or habit *which I shall take notice of at this time, is the habit of* cursing *and* swearing.

They who curse and swear may be said to be the devil's volunteers; *for there is no reward, either real or imaginary, held out to those who are addicted to cursing. Swearing gratifies no passion, and enlivens no conversation, but is a low vulgar habit, contracted from keeping low or very bad company. Few habits, however, are more strong, and as it creeps upon a man gradually, it may not be improper here to point out its progress, which I make to be the following.*

1 On my word *begat* on my honor, *and* on my honor *begat* by gad.

2. By gad *begat* by G d, by G d *begat* by the Lord, *and* by the Lord *begat* by Jaius, *who was born in Ireland.*

3 My stars *begat* good G d, good G d *begat* good heavens, *and* good heavens *begat* hell *and* damnation.

4 Faith *begat* truth, *who resides in Scotland* It's a fact *begat* d—me it it is n't, *and* d—m. *begat* confound me.

5 Confound me *begat* sink me, *and* sink me *begat* b—ll me. *Now all these reside in Wapping and at Broad St. Giles's.*

6. B—ll me *begat* d—m my eyes, *and* d—m my eyes *begat* curse ye. *All these pertain to the royal navy and to the army.*

7 Odds bobbs *begat* slid-rickins, slid-erickins *begat* odd rabbit, *and* odd rabbit *begat* zounds.

8 Zounds *begat* confusion, confusion *begat* fire and fury, *and* fire and fury *begat* the devil it is.

From the above account of the generations of oaths *and* curses, *it is plain, that if a man begins with the least, he may, in time, imperceptibly arrive at the greatest—therefore let every man, who has acquired a habit of cursing and swearing, inspect the above table, and see how far he is advanced. By this he may trace back his degeneracy, and recover his former purity of speech. Nothing can deform speech more than frequent oaths and curses. The practice prevails principally among the low, the illiterate, and the profligate, a circumstance that ought to deter every man from it who aspires to the character, or wishes to maintain the appearance of a gentleman.—Whether in the army or navy cursing and swearing be absolutely necessary, I am not able to determine; but from what I have observed I am inclined to think that they might as well be spared, and the service be never the worse.*

One principal cause of the increase of cursing and swearing is to be found in the language of our new comedies and farces. I am sorry to find that the damme's *are too often substituted for* wit, *and they are the worst substitute ever contrived. The audience naturally take their language from the stage, and that language, therefore, ought to be of the purest kind, as witty as writers can make it, but not quite so wicked.*

With regard to all habits, I may in general say, that they are to be cured by very slow degrees, and particularly by frequent reflection and reasoning with ourselves. By this we may acquire a command over our impetuosities of temper, and with some pains at length subdue habits which have a tendency to make us ridiculous or contemptible. No advice can be better than Shakespear's Hamlet gives his mother, and which I shall conclude with

——— ——— "*Refrain to night,*
"*And that shall lend a kind of easiness*
"*To the next abstinence.*"

ANECDOTE — *An honest couple in the county of Cornwall were very fond of having a small cask of home brewed ale in the cellar, and they had a remarkable jug, with an angel painted in the bottom, which was to be their portion, equally divided; but in general the old woman used to go to the bottom, at her draught, and being called to an account by her husband, her excuse was,* "*She did love to see the* angel *at the bottom so much:*" *Upon which he got it struck out, and had the* devil *put in its stead; but the old woman found the bottom, and being upbraided for going so deep, she replied,* "*that she was determined not to leave the devil a drop.*"

The Proprietors of KILLINGTON, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township to warn a meeting of said proprietors ——— These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, on Thursday the 20th of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the following purposes. viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Proprietors Clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the allotments of said township, and to act on any other business for the well ordering and settlement of said township

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, Jan 7, 1784. 3—73

N B. The proprietors books are in the hands of the subscriber, at said Springfield, any person desirous of perusing them, or having copies, may by applying therefor.

The Proprietors of TUNBRIDGE, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at said Tunbridge, on the 28th and 29th days of May last, a tax of Ten Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said town, and other incident charges.——The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of March next, or their rights will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIAS CURTIS, Collector.

Royalton, Jan 29, 1784. 3—56

N. B. The proprietors are informed, that the meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in March next.

PRIMERS,
To be sold at the Printing-Office.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1784. [Numb. 29.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

LONDON, August 9.

Particulars of the life of Mr. *WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND*, who was executed at Tyburn for Forgery.

THIS ingenious artist had acquired a reputation superior to most, and equal to the first, in his profession; he particularly excelled in delineating portraits with an exactness that distanced all competitors. Soon after the accession of his present Majesty, a reward of one hundred guineas was offered by the society for the encouragements of arts, &c. for the best likeness to be engraved from a painting of Mr. Ramsay's. Stimulated more by the hope of excelling than expectation of gratuity, there were many candidates for the honor; but on the plates being produced, the preference was unanimously adjudged to Ryland's. Hence his celebrity was universally allowed, and he became patronized by the Earl of Bute, of whom he also published an engraving with similar success. His Lordship therefore strenuously recommended him to the King, as an artist deserving Royal countenance. Much about this time a disagreement arising between his Lordship and Mr. Stangeways, who had been appointed to go abroad, in order to procure a collection of foreign prints for his Majesty, he was superseded in favour of Ryland. Upon this taking place, he had letters of recommendation, under the Royal hand, to the most eminent men in the several countries to which it was proposed he should travel, and succeeded so well in making a valuable collection, that, on his return, his Majesty most generously settled a pension of two hundred a year upon him, with other flattering marks of distinction. His reputation thus successfully established, he followed his profession with indefatigable industry, & some time afterwards engaged in a print-shop, which he kept for some years, in Cornhill, in partnership with Mr. Buyer, but not succeeding, so well as was expected, and from some heavy losses in trade, he became a bankrupt. His creditors were however so fully satisfied of his integrity, that they soon granted him a certificate, and following his profession with the most rapid success, soon accumulated a sufficiency to satisfy all their demands, which he very honorably did, at a time when he was not compelled by law to pay half penny. Fortune now appeared to smile upon him, and in a few years he was enabled to make purchases in the Liverpool water-works, and of some estates, which placed him in a state of independence; but notwithstanding, he followed his profession, and continued so high in the opinion of his Sovereign, that few were believed to have greater interest. This appeared soon after in the case of an unfortunate relation, who immerging perhaps in gaity and dissipation beyond what his income would afford, betook himself to the high way, but being soon after taken, he was tried and convicted, and solely through the interest of Ryland obtained his Majesty's free pardon.

Mr. Ryland was then generally considered in a very honorable light, as a man of genius, property, (upwards of 3000l. per ann.) honesty, and integrity, and was entrusted with a variety of money concerns, which he executed with a punctuality that did him the highest honor, nor was his credit or character the least impaired in the opinion of the world till the present time. On the awful decision upon that enormous crime, of which he now stands convicted, humanity bids us be silent; while the terrors of an ignominious death are suspended over his head, to offer an opinion might be deemed cruelty. Suffice it to say, he is still bore up by the idea, that he shall find forgiveness from the Royal clemency; & when conducted from the Old Bailey to Newgate, after his trial, observed to Messrs Metcalfe and Rooke, two attornies and friends, who followed him, that prejudice alone had overwhelmed him with guilt, when his own heart told him he was innocent: but, added he emphatically, I must submit to become a sacrifice to public clamour; and on observing the officer, who attended him during his confinement, appear affected, he said, "Do not fret, be not dismayed, for I yet think I perceive a beam of mercy!" Indeed, if interest can procure pardon, he may reasonably expect it; but when the nature of the crime is considered, it were better he should prepare himself for the worst, as tending to lessen the pangs of suffering, and avert the corroding anguish that must flow from so great a disappointment. Two petitions have already been offered in his behalf, backed by many respectable characters, and one said to be presented by a Nobleman. During his confinement, both before and since trial, he has conducted himself with the greatest composure, and every possible indulgence has been shewn him that the nature of a prison would admit.

He is a married man, about 46 years of age, and has a wife and four children alive, who, it is hoped, will live to emulate their father's virtues, when his failings are buried in oblivion.

The Proprietors of WASHINGTON, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are notified, to attend the adjourned Meeting, which will be holden at the dwelling-house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the County of Windsor, on the third Tuesday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ELISHA BURTON, P. Clerk.

Norwich, Jan. 27, 1784. 3—4

TO BE SOLD,

A few rods south of the Printing Office, for Cash or Furs,

Moose-Skin, Deer-Skin, & Sheep-Skin Breeches;

Deer Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Mens Shoes, &c.

Windsor, Feb. 11. 3—4

The Proprietors of TUNBRIDGE, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at said Tunbridge, on the 28th and 29th days of May last, a tax of Ten Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said town, and other incident charges.—The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of March next, or their rights will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

ELIAS CURTIS, Collector.

Royalton, Jan. 29, 1784. 3—5 6

N. B. The proprietors are informed, that the meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in March next.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A letter from Gibralter says, that Gen. Elliott has nearly compleated the works round the fortifications which are now judged impregnable. The men who

have been at work on the fortifications will be employed in building houses in the room of those thrown down during the siege, as a number of families are arrived, and there are not houses sufficient for them to reside in.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

We learn from different parts of the country, that considerable damage has been done by the sudden and extraordinary rise of water, occasioned by the thaw and great rain last week. The stage from this city to Baltimore with six passengers, was upset in a run four miles on the other side of Hartford, the passengers and driver narrowly escaped with their lives, having been a considerable time in the water, but the wagon and the whole of the baggage (in which is included a trunk, having between 5 and 600 guineas in cash, with bank notes and other paper value) was totally lost.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

Tuesday afternoon as a ferry-boat was coming from Paules Hook with passengers for this city, it unfortunately got between two cakes of ice, which so damaged it, that when they separated, it soon after sunk, leaving the people in the water to struggle for life; a cake of ice close at hand afforded them a temporary relief; the North river eddy setting in round the battery, carried them into the East river, where getting into the ebb tide, they were carried out into the Bay — All the ships being full of ice, it was with much difficulty, that two or three small boats were got out to attempt their relief... but the large fields of ice at that moment in motion, rendered every effort of the boatmen, fruitless, and cut of every prospect of deliverance from their miserable anxious situation, but by death, till the river being somewhat freed of ice, a boat manned with hardy soldiers, went in pursuit of them, braving every danger, and persevering thro' every difficulty.—To the inexpressible joy, though contrary to the expectation of the town, returned just at dark (having been almost to the Narrows) and rescued from the jaws of death, 7 of the unfortunate people, the other, a Negro man, perished with cold; among the number saved, is Mr. Walter Buchannan, of Morris Town, Mr. Laboytaux, and Mr. Thompson, of this city, & we are happy to inform the public, that they are all doing very well. To the spectators the sight was truly distressing, to behold our fellow creatures upon the verge of death, invoking our assistance in vain, and experiencing the most torturing anxiety of mind, between the hopes of being saved and the dread of entering the immutable state of eternity.

WORCESTER, February 5.

Cassumo Garcelli, who was lately executed in Boston, for the murder of Mr. Johnson was an Atalian, not a Portuguese, as has been mentioned. He was born in Leghorn, in 1760 It is said he committed two murders before the last which he was executed for; one person that he killed was a man in Porto Rico, the other a sailor in Philadelphia.

WINDSOR, Feb 18.

Extract of a letter from Col. Stephen R. Bradley, to the Printers hereof, dated at Guilford, January 24, 1784.

"No doubt the various reports which have gone abroad respecting the measures taken by government against that riotous body of men in this town who call themselves Yorkers, will leave you anxious of hearing the particulars.

"On Saturday morning the 17th inst. I received by express from the Commissary General, intelligence, that a body of armed men to the number of about 20, the preceding night, had marched from Guilford to Brattleborough, and about the hour of 12 at night, had surrounded the house of landlord Arms, in said Brattleborough, and fired a number of balls into the house where were a number of travellers and others, and had wounded one or two men, and then by violence burstled into the house, and had taken & carried away Constable Waters, who had put up there that night, supposed with a design to take from him a quantity of money which he had been collecting on taxes; and that said body of men were commanded by one Daniel Ashcraft, and William White, of Guilford, who called themselves officers. I immediately sent the express to the high sheriff, who, very soon, made an official demand of 200 men from the *posse* to assist him in the execution of his office. In consequence of which, I issued orders for that number of men to march from this regiment, and to rendezvous at Brattleborough the next day at 8 o'clock in the morning. On the 18th the posse were mustered at Brattleborough, to the amount of 200 and upwards, where General Fletcher joined us on his way from Boston, and Lieut. Governor Spooner, who was on his tour to Bennington, to take his seat on the bench of the supreme court. On Monday the 19th, having received information that the whole body of Yorkers who were determined to oppose the collecting of taxes, and in short, all government, were assembled at Guilford; we immediately marched the posse there, in order to reduce them to the obedience of the laws; upon our appearing in sight with the troops, that body of men betook themselves to flight without firing a gun. The militia were stationed at Guilford meeting house till Wednesday the 21st, two days; in which time about 30 of that party came in, took the oath of allegiance, and delivered up their arms. Having previously been informed, that about 40 of those persons were assembled in arms near the south line of Guilford, upon the borders of the Massachusetts: whereupon I received orders from Gen. Fletcher, to take a detachment of 120 men, and proceed with the high sheriff and disperse them: having marched about three miles, we came in sight of landlord Packer's, who lived within half a mile of the south line, where we perceived a number of men turning out of the house and parading; by that time the posse had got within twenty rods of the Yorkers, they gave one fire upon our troops, without ever challenging or saying a word, and then retreated. I believe about 25 of their guns went of; the posse rushed on with great resolution, but unfortunately they got over the line into the Massachusetts, before our troops could get up with them, having all the advantage of the ground. Our troops never discharged a gun till they had received about 15 shot from them. One brave man, Sergeant Silvanus Fisk, of Westminster, was very badly wounded in his body, but I hope will recover. Since that time several of their leaders have been taken and committed to goal, and 'tis hoped will soon receive their just reward."

At the Supreme Court which sat at Westminster on the third inst. Joseph Wells, of Brattleborough, was indicted for riotously attacking the house of Josiah Arms, of Brattleborough, and taking and carrying away one Oliver Waters; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty pounds, and be imprisoned six months.

The said Joseph Wells, was also indicted for firing upon our troops at Guilford; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and be imprisoned six months.

Charles Phelps, of Marlborough, stood indicted for attempting an invasion against this State, and endeavouring to betray the same into the hands of the people of the State of New York, upon which the Court gave judgment, that he be imprisoned sixty days, and that all his interest, real and personal, be seized and forfeited to the use of this State.

Francis Prouty, of Brattleborough, was indicted for riotously breaking open the house of Luke Knolton, Esq; of New-Fane, and taking and carrying him away to parts unknown; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty pounds, and be imprisoned forty days.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. the Supreme Court of this State began their session in this town, and rose on Saturday last; during which, Abraham Taylor, of Hartland, was indicted for a high-handed misdemeanour, and sentenced to receive 39 stripes on the naked body, at the whipping post in this town (which was executed last Saturday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon), to stand in the pillory on Thursday and Friday next at two o'clock afternoon, for the space of half an hour on each day, be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of twenty pounds.

On Sunday night last, the above malefactor, made his escape by slipping off his handcuffs; and it is hoped every friend to humanity will exert their endeavours to apprehend so atrocious a villain.

The Proprietors of Northfield, are notified, to attend the adjourned meeting, to be held on the third Tuesday in March next, at the house of Benjamin Burch, in Hartford, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes viz

1. To raise a tax to defray the expences of surveying the town, procuring a proprietors book, and other necessary charges that have arisen, or shall arise, to the propriety.

2. To choose a Collector to collect said tax.

3 To act on any other matter proper for said meeting.

OLIVER GALLUP, P. Clerk.

Hartland, Feb. 17, 1784. 3—5

Take Notice!

BROKE Prison on the evening after the 15 h instant, the infamous Abraham Taylor, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown short hair, had on a grey great coat and vest, an old blue coat faced with white, trimed with pewter buttons, grey breeches, blue stockings, and white short leggings.——Whoever will apprehend and return him to the subscriber at Windsor, in Vermont, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars, and necessary charges, from

BENJAMIN WAIT, High Sheriff.

Windsor, Feb. 18, 1784. 3—43

John Paine,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Windsor, the following Articles, viz.

CHOICE good Nantz Brandy, Sweet Wines, New-England Rum, Green and Bohea Teas, Hay-Seed, Powder, Indigo, Tobacco, superfine and coarse Broad Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Lambskins, Shalloons, Camblets, Corduroys, black and white Gauzes, Calicoes, Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Blankets, India Caps and Sancers, cream coloured Tea Pots, Sugar Boxes, Coffee Pots, Platters and Plates, large and small Bowls, Pins, Needles, Awls, Tacks, &c. &c.

N. B. Furs, Bees Wax, Tallow, Butter, or any other kind of Country Produce, will be received in payment at a generous price.

☞ He desires all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Feb. 18. 3—6

The Proprietors of KINGSTON, in the county of Rutland, are informed, that at two legal meetings, the first held June 12, 1783, and the second, the 23d of October following, agreeable to adjournment, a tax of Twenty Shillings was granted on each right or share of land, for the purpose of defraying the expence of lotting out the first division lots in said township and other necessary charges.—Said tax being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid by the second day of April next, at my house in Windsor, the land of the delinquent proprietors will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL KING, Collector.

Windsor, Feb. 18, 1784. 3—5

STATE OF VERMONT.

THE Proprietors of Topsum (alias Topsham) in the county of Orange, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, on the 28th day of August last, a tax of Five Pounds L. M. was laid on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of defraying former expences, and the charge of clearing roads, and lotting out a part, or the whole, of said township, into hundred acre lots — Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, at Deerfield, in the State of New-Hampshire, by the 15th day of March next, their lands will be advertised for sale agreeable to law.

RICHARD JENNIS, Collector.

Windsor, Feb. 17, 1784. 3—53

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, to call a meeting of said proprietors.——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, in Pawlet, on the 30th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To see if the proprietors will make a further division of lands.
2. To see if they will grant any privilege to the settlers.
3. To see if they will raise money for the above purpose of dividing lands, and for making roads.
4. To see if they will grant any lands to any person for the purpose of building mills.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.

Bennington, Jan. 30, 1784. 3—66

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Rutland, to call a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of the undivided lands in said town.
4. To see if they will give or grant by vote, any lands, or any privilege, as an encouragement to any person or persons to build mills in said town.
5. To see whether they will choose a committee and empower them to prosecute any person or persons in the law, who may trespass on the undivided lands, by cutting timber, or otherwise.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.

Bennington, Jan. 30, 1784. 3—8

Whereas application hath

been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out or make a division of said land, in full, or in part.
4. To see if they will establish former surveys, and raise money to defray charges already arisen, and also to enable them to make further division.
5. To transact any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.

Bennington, Jan. 3, 1784. 3—73

☞ The Post returns his thanks to his customers for all favors, and informs them he has returned from his journey, and shall visit them next week; hopes they will be ready to settle with him that the Journal may be enlarged —Also, that no paper will be discontinued till paid for. Wishes none might take exception at his urgent desire, as there is a large ballance due to the Printers. Expects those who have stoped their papers will pay immediately, or expect trouble from their humble servant,

CALVIN BURNETT.

The Proprietors of CAMBRIDGE, in the county of Rutland, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington in the county of Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see what they will do relative to building a saw mill and grist mill in said town.—And also to see what they will do relative to making roads for the benefit of said proprietors, and do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, P. Clerk.

Bennington, Feb. 3, 1784 3—63

This is to notify the Pro-

prietors of the following towns, viz. Guildhall, Maidstone, Brunswick, Minehead, Lemington, Averhill, Lewis, Wenlock, Ferdinand, Granby, and Lunenburgh, that by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, passed in 1782, for establishing the boundary lines of said towns in the manner they now stand, which makes the former charters void. The said proprietors are desired to meet at Bennington, on the third Thursday of February next, then and there to shew cause why the former boundaries according to charter may not stand, as by the establishment it throws a great many of the proprietors into the government of Canada.

In behalf of several of the proprietors of said towns.

ABRAHM GILDS.

Maidstone, Jan. 1, 1784. 3—63

The Proprietors of WENLOCK, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Maidstone, on the second Tuesday of September 1781, voted, that a tax of Four Pounds should be raised on each proprietor's right or share of land, for surveying, locating, and lotting out said township (which survey has been made.) The said tax being committed to the subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid to me at my house in Piermont, immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

J. M'CONNEL, Collector.

Piermont, Feb. 14, 1784. 3—5

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Copy of a letter from Mr. *WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND*, who was executed on Friday, the 29th ult for forgery to a gentleman of Liverpool dated Cell in Newgate, Sunday, the 24th of August.

"My dear friend,

"*BEFORE I quit my earthly habitation, for ever, I said you should hear from me by letter. And as that fate is inevitably fixed, and not a gleam of merciful hope remains, I have calmly sat me down to execute my promise.*

"*Oh. Frank, it is a dreadful situation, indeed, to be under the sentence of death to a fixed period of time! Life, in that case, becomes a wearisome burden, and antient philosophy almost rises above modern nature. I could wish for instant annihilation, only that cool reflection gives time for the principles of religion to operate against that most wicked of all crimes, which madness once drove me to attempt*. Now I shall meet the last executive vengeance of the law with fortitude: My mind is properly armed for the engagement, and you shall find that in me a true sense of morality constitutes the only courage that can support a dying man.*

"*The opinion of the world is now a trifle almost below consideration. Praise or calumny, a good name or bad are synonimous indifferences to me because they cannot, after Friday next, affect that part which is immortal The soul secured in its existence, must then look with superiority over all the terrestrial considerations, and bid defiance to envy, hatred, and malice. Believe me, I have no reason to tell an untruth, I wish this hour was the hour of my everlasting translation. The bright beams of an hereafter shine in rays of glory round my imagination, and I long to leave this earthly night of doubt, for the open day of a glorious certainty above.*

"*Divorced from all sublunary ideas of happiness, and unfettered in my bosom, the sentiments of my heart flow pure and uncorrupted. You may believe them as genuine truths falling from the lips of a man who has but a few days to live. I wish you to cherish them in your recollection, and to inculcate them where you think they will ripen into serviceable fruit.*

"*The crime for which I suffer is as dangerous an offence to this country, as any within the catalogue of legal interdictions. It strikes at the vital part of commerce, & carries with it a poison most deadly to public credit. It is a crime unpardonable, and therefore I never sought mercy under the idea of court interest. I looked for Royal favour through those circumstantials which indicated more the probability of innocence, than the certainty of guilt. Partiality to myself might have more warmly painted the argument in support of pardon, than the guardians of the law did in considering from outward appearances, without any inward feeling. I do not arraign the gracious benevolence that has so long dignified the humanity of the British crown. No—their Royalty receives constant lustre from the distribution of mercy, and there the tears of the sovereign have always accompanied the warrant of death. I do not arraign the seat of judgment which pronounced my sentence, because justice acted against me as it thought for the best. I do not arraign my jury, as I trust they possessed the purest principles of unbiassed men; and I have not aught to say against the witnesses—they, I am confident swore as they thought.*

"*The busy tongue of scandal ever takes opportunity to pick out all that is bad in the character of men in my unfortunate circumstance. Cold pity in assistance, showers down her ejaculating sorrows for the sad catrastrophe. and by lamenting the man, extends the propagation of his supposed guilt. These I have said, are matters of indifference to me as to myself:—but I have, and shall leave behind, those I love most dearly. They will feel every word that is said—each syllable respecting my fame must be a daggar or a balsam to their breast. O! my friend, do you therefore watch and guard my name from calumny, and shield my unfortunate relicts from the shame that must attend the mention of my fate. It is for them I am sensitively affected—and they only give me a pang at parting. Yes, thou beloved partner of my more happy days!—yes, my children, the man is conquered by the husband, and subdued in the father! The philosopher shrinks from the moral stoic; and at the remembrance of thy name, nature bursts through her amour of religious heroism, and implifies what conjugal and parental feelings are!*

"*When I look forward to Friday evening, and to that state in which my immortal part may be, what a world of imaginary wonders rises to my view! What doubts, what uncertainties do I experience! and yet the very reasoning on the subject is a conviction of its rectitude. Why have I these thoughts? Why am I endowed with such sensation? And why do I ask these questions? Is there not something stronger than the breath of existence, than the mechanism of our bodies, to cause such thoughts? Man else is no more than a worm to which the instinct of nature gives apprehension for its own preservation. Yes, my confidence and belief soar to another world; and even without the assistance of that great aid, the Gospel, they tell me. as Shakespear finely expresses, that "the divinity stirs within me. that heaven itself points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man" Atheistical arguers may say, that man, in the hour of his departure from life, is frightened into the hope of an hereafter, but I am calmly. coolly, deliberately, and to an incontrovertible certainty of opinion, that even the most logical reasoner of the whole dangerous tribes of my way of thinking, & when he considers the power by which he is enabled to argue on the causes and effects, the very arms he uses for defending his doctrine, are the weapons by which it is cut into annihilation.*

"*As the world encreases in years, so the children of men multiply in wickedness. Wealth creates ease, ease brings on luxury, luxury gives birth to extravagance, and extravagance is the parent of ruin. When the means are gone, methods are sought to recover them: and hence it is that guilt is not alone confined to inherent indigence, and birthright of plebeianism. The great as often err as the little; but gold conceals many a crime that poverty discovers. I mention this as a mark that has struck me in reading the simple history of the world, & which may be of service if considered properly. Our clergymen neglect the discussion of natural infirmities, for the difficult task of attempting to explain the inexplicable texts of holy writ. By this means they lead men into doubts, fears and apprehensions, that often drive weak minds to enthusiastic madness. We had examples by the hundred, and what is still more alarming, they increase every day, under the very eye of the episcopal heads of the purest church that ever yet was established.*

"*Once more I recommend to your care & attention those I have left behind. May the blessings of Providence attend you thro' every stage of life, and may you never know a misfortune to give you any thing like that sensation which I now feel!*

W. W. RYLAND.

* On Mr. Ryland's observing the sheriff's officers enter his apartment, he attempted to cut his throat.

ANECDOTE.

A woman of Japan was left a widow, with three sons, and with no other wealth than what could be procured by her and their labour. They were exceedingly poor, work was not to be had, and the sons saw their mother ready to perish for want; the love of their mother and filial piety was strong in them, and finding no direct mode of relieving their mother, they came to a desperate resolution. An edict had been then lately published, promising a large recompence for whoever took and brought a thief to justice; on which the three brothers determined to draw lots, which of them should personate a thief, and be conducted for the reward, by the other two, to the Magistrate. The lot fell upon the youngest; he was brought before the judge confessed a fact of which he was not guilty, and his brothers received the money. The concern, however, visible in their countenances, and the tears that forced themselves into their eyes, struck the Magistrate, who ordered a servant to follow and watch them. Accordingly he heard them confess with sobs to their mother, the manner in which they had procured the money which they put into her lap; while she in despair absolutely refused to touch the price of her dear son's blood. This being told the Judge, he sent for the prisoner, and again interrogated him concerning the supposed robbery, but he resolutely continued to affirm himself guilty. Struck with filial affection and fortitude of the youth, the Magistrate laid the case before his Sovereign, who sent for the three brothers, & their mother, loaded them with favours, and gave an annuity of five hundred crowns to the two eldest, and fifteen hundred to the youngest.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, Pope's Essay on Man, Revolution of America, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, Almanacks, Primers, &c. &c.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1784. [Numb. 30.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The inhabitants, or landholders, of Royalton, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said inhabitants for the purpose of building bridges in said town, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on the first Thursday in April next, as will discharge them, with all other lawful cost,

The names are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.		
Elisha Kent,	0	3	4
Jonathan Parkhurst,	0	5	8
Robert Handy,	0	13	4
Phinehas Parkhurst,	1	13	4
John Stevens,	2	10	0
Israel Wallow,	1	16	8
John Gillet,	1	5	3
William Blackemore,	1	13	4
John Wilcox,	1	13	4
John House,	2	14	8
Nathan Morgan,	2	13	8
Samuel Bennedict,	1	13	4
Ebenezer Church,	2	10	0
John Hibbard, jun.	0	16	8
John Billings,	0	16	8
Jonathan Fish,	2	10	0
David Brewster,	0	6	5
Nathaniel Morse,	0	16	8
Benjamin Day, jun.	0	16	8
Simon Shepard,	2	12	10
Ebenezer Dewey,	2	10	0
Calvin Parkhurst,	0	6	8
Jedidiah Hyde,	1	13	4
Daniel Havens,	0	16	8
Isaac Morgan,	0	8	4

ZEB. LYON, Collector.

Royalton, Feb. 16, 1784. 3—11 6

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.

By the United States in Congress assembled, January 14, 1784

ON the report of a Committee to whom were referred the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, and the joint letter of the 10th of September from Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay,

Resolved unanimously, nine States being present, That the said definitive treaty be, and the same is hereby ratified by the United States in Congress assembled, in the form following;

By the *UNITED STATES* in *CONGRESS* assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the 3d day of September 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following.

(For which articles our readers are referred to No. 20 of the Journal.)

AND we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of Jan. 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner as should be in our power: And being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution, truly, honestly, and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents, to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that fœderal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely strictly and completely.

Given under the seal of the United States, Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our President, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, 1784. and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

By the United States in Congress assembled, January 14, 1784.

Resolved unanimously, *nine States being present, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights and properties, of persons resident in districts which were in the possession of his Britannic Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November, 1782, & the 14th day of January, 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description, shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several States, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several States, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons, who may be now in possession, the* bona fida *price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid, on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

By a late calculation, made by a gentleman perfectly qualified for the undertaking (Capt. G S) it appears there are no fewer than 1247 regular lodges belonging to the fraternity of free masons in Europe; 187 ditto in America; 76 ditto in Asia, and 13 in Africa. These make 1523 lodges now existing in the world.

On estimating the above lodges, one with another, at 30 members each, the produce will make 45 690 brethren, professing the masonick art.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Sept 29.

"They write from the island of Scio, that a very disagreeable event had taken place there. A Russian [illegible] having

been insulted by a Turk, who attempted to strip him of his clothes; the former in his defence, stabbed the thief with a knife, and, after having given him two wounds, threw himself into the water, and swam to his ship. In an instant a number of Mussulmen assembled, and taking to a boat, made instantly after him, and boarding the Russian vessel, treated the commander in the most barbarous manner, wounded several of the crew, and tore the unfortunate taylor (who was the occasion of the quarrel) limb from limb. Yet not satisfied with their bloody revenge, they rent the Russian colours, and flung them into the sea. The Captain is set out for Constantinople, to lay his complaint before the Porte."

From an English Magazine for March 1783, inserted as an extract from a late French publication.

About seventeen years ago, a young woman from the country, of a very agreeable person, was servant to a man who had all the vices attendant on the corruption of large cities. Struck with her charms, he tried all methods of seduction. She was virtuous; she resisted. Her discretion only inflamed the passion of her master, who, not being able to prevail with her, devised the blackest and most abominable revenge. He clandestinely put into her box, where she kept her clothes, several things belonging to himself, and marked with his name; he then exclaimed that he was robbed, sent for a constable, & made his deposition. When the box was opened, the effects which he claimed were known.

The poor girl, being imprisoned, had only tears for her defence; and all she said in answer to the interrogations was, that she was innocent. Our criminal jurisprudence cannot be sufficiently condemned, when we consider that the judges had no suspicion of the wickedness of the accuser, and that they enforced the law in its utmost rigor, a rigor that is extreme, and which ought to be banished from our code, and give place to a simple chastisement, which would leave fewer robberies unpunished.

Innocent as she was, she was condemned to be hanged. She was unskilfully executed, it being the first essay of the executioner's son. A surgeon bought the body. As he was preparing that evening to dissect it, he perceived some remains of warmth; the knife dropt from his hand, and he put into bed her whom he was going to anatomise.

His endeavours to restore her to life succeeded. At the same time he sent for an ecclesiastic, with whose discretion and experience he was well acquainted, as well to consult him on this strange event as to make him a witness of his conduct.

At the moment when this unfortunate girl opened her eyes, she thought herself in the other world; and seeing the figure of the priest, who had a large head, and features strongly marked (for I knew him, and from him had this account) she clasped her hands with terror, and exclaimed, *Eternal Father, you know my innocence, have mercy on me!* She did not cease to invoke that ecclesiastic, thinking she saw the Deity himself. It was long before she could be convinced that she was not dead, so strongly the idea of the punishment and death had impressed her imagination. Nothing could be more affecting, or more expressive than this exclamation of an innocent soul to him whom she considered as her supreme judge; and without her endearing beauty, this light alone was sufficient to interest strongly a man of sensibility and observation. What a picture for a painter! What a narration for a philosopher! What a lesson for a lawyer!

The cause was not reheard, as was said in the *Journal of Paris*. The servant, recovered of her fright, and restored to life, having discovered a mortal in him whom she had adored, who made her transfer her prayers to the only adoreable being, quitted that night the house of the surgeon, who was doubly uneasy on her account and his own. She went and concealed herself in a distant village, dreading to meet her judges, the guards, and the shocking gallows, which were always present to her imagination.

The horrible calumniator remained unpunished, because his crime, though manifest to private witnesses, was not so in the sight of the magistrates and the laws.

The people were acquainted with this resurrection. They loaded the wicked author of that infamous deed with reproaches. But in this immense city the crime was soon forgotten, and the monster, perhaps, still breathes; at least he has not suffered in this world the punishment that he deserves.

It would be proper to make a *collection of all that have been unjustly condemned*, to discover the causes of error, and in the sequel, to avoid them. Will not a magistrate at length be found who will engage in this important work?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Fleming, from the West Indies for this port, was run ashore in the late foggy weather, on a bar lying between Morris Listen's and Leedy islands on the Jersey shore, where she is lost. The people with difficulty saved their lives.

As every ANECDOTE respecting great men is important, I will tell you one about General WASHINGTON. While in town, he delivered in his accounts to the Comptroller, in a book. It comprehends a period of eight years.—All in his own hand writing——and every entry made in the most particular manner, stating the occasion of each charge, so as to give as little trouble as possible in examining them: in this you see he has been as exemplary as in every other part of his conduct——How happy would it have been for the United States, had each person who has handled public money, been equally exact and punctual!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19.

A sloop, supposed to be the Randolph from Carolina, is ashore upon the West Bank, upon her beam-ends

The brig Richard, Capt. Dennisson from North Carolina, mentioned in our last, as supposed to be lost, dragged her anchor in the storm on Monday, and came ashore at Staten Island, at the Watering Place. All her hands much frost bitten.

Last week a new born infant was found in a back yard, where it appeared to have been thrown from an upper window of an adjoining house, by an unnatural mother, daughter of a man known by the name of Portuguese John

Jan. 26. *We are informed that the French packet L'Courier de Port Louis, Capt. Tuvache, bound to this port, is unfortunately cast away in the late severe gale of wind, and that some of the people have perished with the extreme cold.*

An extraordinary instance of virtue in a female soldier, has occurred lately in the American army, in the Massachusetts line, viz. A lively, comely, young nymph, 19 years of age, dressed in man's apparel, has been discovered; and what redounds to her honor, she has served in the character of a soldier for near three years undiscovered; during which time, she displayed herself with activity, alertness, charity and valour, having been in several skirmishes with the enemy, and received two wounds, a small shot remaining in her to this day. She was a remarkable vigilant soldier on her post, and always gained the applause and admiration of her officers; was never found in liquor, and always kept company with the most upright and temperate soldiers: for several months this gallantress served with credit as a waiter in a General officer's family; a violent illness (when the troops were in Philadelphia) led to the discovery of her sex. She has since been honorably discharged from the army, with a reward, and sent to her connexions, who it appears live at the Eastward, in the town of Medumcook. The cause of her personating a man, it is said, proceeded from the rigor of her parents, who exerted their prerogative, to induce her marriage with a young man she had conceived a great antipathy for, together with her being a remarkable heroine, and warmly attached to the cause of her country, in the service of which, it must be acknowledged, she gained reputation; and no doubt will be noticed by the compilers of the history of our grand revolution. She passed by the name of Robert Shourtleiff, while in the army, was borne on the rolls of the regiment as such: For particular reasons her real name is withheld, but the facts aforementioned are unquestionable and unembellished.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

It is universally agreed, that the late heavy rains and unsettled weather has rendered the roads so exceeding bad, that a like instance cannot be noticed by the oldest person living.

Thursday last, Mr. Archibald M'Neill (one of those persons prescribed by the laws of this Commonwealth) was committed to goal in this town, by order of the worshipful Joseph Gardner, and Thomas Crafts, Esquires, where he remained until next day: when the high sheriff, by order of his excellency the governor, released him from his confinement, but ordered him to depart the Commonwealth immediately, which he accordingly did; and we are told, he is now on his tour to his family at Quebec.

The great freshet on Tuesday last carried away part of the great bridge in Watertown.

In the snow storm on Friday last, two fishing boats belonging to this town, were lost, and it is reported 3 persons perished.

A letter from Maryland, dated Decem-

lar 39, say, "The General Assembly of this State, on Saturday last passed an act to levy a duty of 5s. per ton on all British vessels: and an extraordinary duty of two per cent. on all British property brought in British vessels"—The people in general are much pleased with this act.

HARTFORD, Feb. 10.

The following melancholy accident happened at Salisbury on Friday evening the 23d ult. As Dr. Walton of that town, with two of his daughters, were returning home in a sleigh from a visit to their friends a few miles distant, in attempting to cross a bridge where the descent was about 20 feet and very steep, the horses took fright, and went off one side of the bridge into the water, by which the eldest daughter, a young lady of about 16 years of age, was killed or drowned, her body being found in the water the next day near the bridge—the Doctor, with the other daughter, about 9 years old, were dangerously wounded, but it is hoped they will recover. One of the horses was killed.

Last Tuesday morning 3 persons were drowned in attempting to cross Woods river in this town. They with two others were in a horse cart and passing the stream which was high and rapid on the east side of the bridge, they were swept away and driven under the ice. Two of the men got on the ice and were saved. The persons lost were a British soldier, Jonathan Moor, a lad belonging to New-London, and a negro boy belonging to Mr. Buck of Weathersfield. Their bodies were taken up on Thursday.

Extract from Captain Newson's journal.

"*About 12 o'clock on Friday 21st Nov. on my passage from New York, being about two miles from Goose island, I saw a man on a reef of rocks who appeared to make signs of distress. I ordered the boat on shore, which, with some difficulty, brought the man on board. The account he gave of himself was, that his name was Daniel Melony, & belonged to New-Haven; that on a passage from Long Island to Milford, on board Capt. Gillet, he was set in a whale-boat that was in tow, to bale her in case she leaked, that the wind blowing fresh, her stern split out & left him adrift without oar or any thing to help himself, that the vessel hove about in order to take him up, but did not, and he was left in the middle of the sound, that by the help of the seats of the boat he got on shore at Goose-island about 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 12th, here he remained for eleven days, without any provision except a dozen of black mussels, one potato, and a piece of an apple which he found, and two quarts of fresh water. He made signals to several vessels and supposes that some must have seen him, but they took no notice of him. He was very weak, his feet a little frozen, and must have died soon if he had not obtained relief. This account I had from his own mouth; and I hope it may warn those who pass such islands not to be careless and refuse assistance to their fellow men in distress.*

THOMAS NEWSON."

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 13.

The General Assembly of this State at their present session, have passed an act for incorporating the town plat of this town, by the title of the "Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen, of the city of New-London."

WINDSOR, Feb. 25.

The following is a true copy of an indictment found against Abraham Taylor, of Hartland, mentioned in our last.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Windsor, ss.

AT a Supreme Court of Judicature holden at Windsor, within and for the County of Windsor, on the second Tuesday of February 1784. The grand jurors within and for the body of said county of Windsor, on their oath present, That Abraham Taylor, of Hartland, in said county of Windsor, on the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1783, at Hartland aforesaid, with force and arms, a violent and high handed assault and battery, to the breach of the peace, did commit, in and upon the bodies of Naomi Boyington, and Ebenezer Boyington, the former being in the tenth year of her age, and the said Ebenezer being in the eighth year of his age, then and there being in the peace of God and the State, and her the said Naomi, with some edge tool, did cut and wound in one of the sides of her body, just above the hips, with an intent to spay the said Naomi; and also did tie the said Naomi by the hair of her head to the joist of the house, and her kept in that situation for twelve hours, and when she called for drink, he then and there compelled her to drink urine; and did then and there extend her on her back on a plank or piece of timber, with her legs and arms extended and lashed with cords to the said timber, and her having in that situation, then and there did with a large needle and thread, sew up her private parts, and also bore holes thro' the flesh of the same with an awl, and confine it with a lead wire or bar of the bigness of a common knitting-needle, said wire or bar of lead being made with knobs or notches, firmly clinched into the flesh of the said Naomi's private parts; and also did then and there draw her tongue from her mouth, and perforate her tongue with a needle; and also did wound the private members of the said Ebenezer, then and there by attempting to castrate the said Ebenezer; and also did perforate the flesh of the penis of the said Ebenezer, with an awl, and confine it with a lead wire or bar: and also then & there he the said Abraham Taylor compelled the said Naomi and the said Ebenezer, to eat human excrements, mingled with urine and molasses; and other wrongs and enormities, then and there in and upon the bodies of the said Naomi and Ebenezer, did and committed against the peace, to the evil example of others, to the dishonor of humanity, against the good and wholesome laws of this State, and against the peace and dignity of the same.

THIS is to notify the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, that the first day of March is near, and the hard money tax is not paid, and the subscriber cannot wait beyond that time therefor: the said inhabitants are hereby warned to settle their rates forthwith or expect trouble.

EBEN HOISINGTON, Collector.

Windsor, Feb 23, 1784.

The Proprietors of ROXBURY, in the county of Orange, who have not paid the two taxes, viz. one of ten shillings, the other of two shillings, on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purposes of laying out the first division lots, and paying charter fees, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the fifth day of April next, at the dwelling-house of Jehiel Woodward, in Randolph, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right. viz.

	£	s	d
Edward Akins,	0	12	0
Samuel King,	0	12	0
John Cook,	0	12	0
Solomon Withull,	0	12	0
Joseph Kimball,	0	12	0
Isaac Morgan,	0	12	0
Joseph Tidd,	0	12	0
Eldad Brownson,	0	12	0
William Lyon,	0	12	0
Edward Smith,	0	12	0
Whitman Jacobs,	0	12	0
Paul Brigham,	0	12	0
Thomas Brigham,	0	12	0
Henry White,	0	12	0
Henry Ainsworth,	0	12	0
Abel Davis,	0	12	0
Seth Hodges,	0	12	0
William Powers,	0	12	0
Jonathan Hall,	0	12	0
Joshua Dodge,	0	12	0
Thomas Lawton,	0	12	0
Bethuel Cross,	0	12	0
Jonathan Burnett,	0	12	0
Jonas Boardman,	0	12	0
Simon Davis,	0	12	0
Daniel Rix,	0	12	0
Shubael Cross,	0	12	0
Ebenezer Parkhurst,	0	12	0
Elias Stevens,	0	12	0
Benjamin Wait,	0	12	0
Phinehas Parkhurst,	0	12	0
Jonathan Chase,	0	12	0

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, Feb. 21, 1784. 3—14/9

N. B. The last proprietors meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday the 28th day of June next, at the dwelling-house of said Strong, in Woodstock.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Richford, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors.—— These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Thaddeus Munson, in Manchester, in the county of Bennington, on the first Tuesday in April next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.
2. A proprietors Clerk.
3. A proprietors Committee.
4. A Treasurer.
5. A Collector.
6. To see if said proprietors will lay out said township, and lay a tax on each proprietor's right to defray the expences, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting.

JONATHAN BRACE, Just. Peace.

Manchester, Feb. 2, 1784. 3—6 9

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Weavers Slays, Writing-Paper, Bonnet-Paper, &c.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, to call a meeting of said proprietors.——These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, in Pawlet, on the 30th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To see if the proprietors will make a further division of lands.
2. To see if they will grant any privilege to the settlers.
3. To see if they will raise money for the above purpose of dividing lands, and for making roads.
4. To see if they will grant any lands to any person for the purpose of building mills.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.
Bennington, Jan. 30, 1784. 3—66

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Rutland, to call a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of the undivided lands in said town.
4. To see if they will give or grant by vote, any lands, or any privilege, as an encouragement to any person or persons to build mills in said town.
5. To see whether they will choose a committee and empower them to prosecute any person or persons in the law, who may trespass on the undivided lands, by cutting timber, or otherwise.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.
Bennington, Jan. 30, 1784. 3—8

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, to call a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out or make a division of said land, in full, or in part.
4. To see if they will establish former surveys, and raise money to defray charges already arisen, and also to enable them to make further division.
5. To transact any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.
Bennington, Jan. 3, 1784. 3—73

Take Notice!

BROKE Prison on the evening after the 15th instant, the infamous Abraham Taylor, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown short hair, had on a grey great coat and vest, an old blue coat faced with white, trimed with pewter buttons, grey breeches, blue stockings, and white short leggings.——Whoever will apprehend and return him to the subscriber at Windsor, in Vermont, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars, and necessary charges, from

BENJAMIN WAIT, High Sheriff.
Windsor, Feb. 18, 1784. 3—43

John Paine,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Windsor, the following Articles, viz.

CHOICE good Nantz Brandy, Sweet Wines, New-England Rum, Green and Bohea Teas, Hay-Seed, Powder, Indigo, Tobacco, superfine and coarse Broad Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Lambskins, Shalloons, Camblets, Corduroys, black and white Gauzes, Calicoes, Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Blankets, India Cups and Saucers, cream coloured Tea Pots, Sugar Boxes, Coffee Pots, Platters and Plates, large and small Bowls, Pins, Needles, Awls, Tacks, &c. &c.

N. B. Furs, Bees Wax, Tallow, Butter, or any other kind of Country Produce, will be received in payment at a generous price.

☞ He desires all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Feb. 18. 3—6

The Proprietors of KINGSTON, in the county of Rutland, are informed, that at two legal meetings, the first held June 12, 1783, and the second, the 23d of October following, agreeable to adjournment, a tax of Twenty Shillings was granted on each right or share of land, for the purpose of defraying the expence of lotting out the first division lots in said township, and other necessary charges —Said tax being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid by the second day of April next, at my house in Windsor, the land of the delinquent proprietors will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL KING, Collector.
Windsor, Feb. 18, 1784 3—5

STATE OF VERMONT.

THE Proprietors of Topsum (alias Topsham) in the county of Orange, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, on the 28th day of August last, a tax of Five Pounds L. M. was laid on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of defraying former expences, and the charge of clearing roads, and lotting out a part, or the whole, of said township, into hundred acre lots.—Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, at Deerfield, in the State of New-Hampshire, by the 15th day of March next, their lands will be advertised for sale agreeable to law.

RICHARD JENNIS, Collector.
Windsor, Feb. 17, 1784. 3—53

The Proprietors of Northfield, are notified, to attend the adjourned meeting, to be held on the third Tuesday in March next, at the house of Benjamin Burtch, in Hartford, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To raise a tax to defray the expences of surveying the town, procuring a proprietors book, and other necessary charges that have arisen, or shall arise, to the propriety.
2. To choose a Collector to collect said tax.
3. To act on any other matter proper for said meeting.

OLIVER GALLUP, P. Clerk.
Hartland, Feb 17, 1784. 3—5

The Proprietors of WEDLOCK, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Maidstone, on the second Tuesday of September 1781, voted, that a tax of Four Pounds should be raised on each proprietor's right or share of land, for surveying, locating, and lotting out said township (which survey has been made.) The said tax being committed to the subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid to me at my house in Piermont, immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

J. M'CONNEL, Collector.
Piermont, Feb. 14, 1784. 3—5

The Proprietors of CAMBRIDGE, in the county of Rutland, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the 26th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see what they will do relative to building a saw-mill and grist mill in said town —And also to see what they will do relative to making roads for the benefit of said proprietors, and do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, P. Clerk.
Bennington, Feb. 3, 1784. 3—63

TO BE SOLD,

A few rods south of the Printing-Office, for Cash, Furs, or Grain of any kind.

Moose-Skin, Deer-Skin, & Sheep-Skin Breeches;
Deer Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool;
Mens Shoes, &c.

Windsor, Feb. 11. 3—4

The Proprietors of WASHINGTON, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are notified, to attend the adjourned Meeting, which will be held at the dwelling house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the County of Windsor, on the third Tuesday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ELISHA BURTON, P. Clerk.
Norwich, Jan. 27, 1784. 3—4